The People's Press.

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The People's Press

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

Southern News.

At Shreveport 40 negroes have signed to go to Liberia.

Apples are selling in Danbury, N. C., at two cents per bushel.

WM. ASTOR, of New York, sends $500 to the Fernandina sufferers.

A KILLING frost has visited the South Mountain region of Rockbridge county, Va.

Pet rattlesnakes in Jacksonville have been known to appear in as many as three new suits within the same year.

Red river land that has been in cultivation one hundred years, produces ears of corn eight inches long and ten in circumference.

At the Sparta (Ga.) calico hop, a bar of turpentine soap was awarded to Mr. A. S. Carmichael as the shabbiest man.

THE sheriff of Bullock county, Ga., levied on thirty-seven rattlesnakes the other day.

The state agricultural and mechanical college of Texas opened the 1st with 225 students.

From August 26th to September 22d, there were forty-four deaths from yellow fever in Fernandina. Six were colored children.

The production of the Alabama and Georgia mills last week exceeded that of any previous week, being nearly 150,000 yards of cloth.

Horses are decidedly cheap at Austin, Texas, at the present time. Good horses can now be bought at from $60 to $75, and $100 will buy a fine one.

General Loring, the commander of the Egyptian army, is expected to meet with his old regiment, the First Tennessee, at Nashville, on the 25th.

COTTON buyers at Macon have struck against the warehouse charge of twenty-five cents for rolling out a bale of cotton after it has been sold.

OWING to the abundant fruit crop and difficulty of transportation there are a larger number of stills in operation in Georgia than ever before known.

Wilmington (N. C.) Star: The total rainfall in this city during the month of September amounted to 21.10 inches. It rained eleven days during the month.

Savannah News: Among the victims of yellow fever at Fernandina we note the names of Jacob Miller and Daniel B. Pelot, both engineers on the Atlantic, Gulf and West India transit company's railroad. They were worthy young men and leave many friends.

GEN. TOOMBS has agreed to address the people at the Greensboro fair to be held the last week in October. "The tribune of the people" is in demand all over the state.

THE Raleigh Observer claims to have information that there are now in operation eighty-one gold mines in North Carolina, some of which are poerated on a very extensive scale.

VICKSBURG (Miss.) Herald: There are 953 convicts in this state, and the cry is, still they come. What a magnificent force this would be with which to build railways and levees.

UP to the 27 th ult. the total number of deaths at Fernandina from yellow fever have been fifty-one. Five deaths from other diseases have been recorded since the disease was declared epidemic.

Memphis Appeal: General N. B. Forrest returned yesterday, and is at the residence of his brother, Colonel Jesse Forrest. General Forrest, though weak, is much improved, and will rapidly recuperate.

A CIRCULAR addressed to the negroes of De Soto parish, La., closes thus: As the Egyptians took their journey from Egypt to the land of Canaan, so we will take our journey from America to the land of Liberia.

While Louisiana and southern Mississippi have lost from ten to fourteen days in cotton picking from heavy rains, central Texas has been suffering for the want of rain and had a continuous cotton-picking season.

The disease at Port Royal has developed into genuine yellow fever, and Savannah has been called on for physicians, nurses and such other aid as she can conveniently furnish. Augusta has established a rigid quarantine.

Joel Collins, the leader of the band of highwaymen that robbed the Union Pacific train, and who was killed near Buffalo station, Kansas, is the son of Albert G. Collins, one of the oldest and most respectable farmers of Dallas county, Texas.

SAVANNAH NEWS: Chinquepins are now opening their bristles and chestnuts are getting ripe in North Georgia, and it is a fact that some of the counties in the northeast portion of the state make almost as much by the latter natural crop as they do by agriculture.

THE venerable Judge Barnard Hill died on the bench at Knoxville, Georgia, the 27th, of apoplexy. The Macon Telegraph says of him: His death is a great loss to the city, the county, the circuit and the state, and will be mourned far and near as a public sorrow. He was a man who had won by a long life of arduous labor, one of the highest positions in the judiciary of the state. As a lawyer he stood very eminent.

A NEGRO preacher in Houston county Ga., beat his little girl to death with a horsewhip because she could not find a key, and carried the body off in the woods and buried it. He was arrested in the pulpit, and will probably be hung, as was another Georgia negro who beat his child to death with a barrel-stave.

A LITTLE boy on his way to mill, near McMinnville, Tenn., went under a tree to pick up some apples, and found several pieces of silver. These he carried home, when a further search was made, and over six hundred pieces of silver, buried thirty-five years ago by an old miser, were unearthed.

Five sugar houses were burned on the Teche, Louisiana, on Friday last, and property to the value of $150,000 destroyed. The fires are attributed to negro incendiaries, and it is believed that it was but a part of a general and diabolical plan of arson. The fires all occurred in the same neighborhood and at the same hour.

Chattanooga Times: We learned last night from a friend, whose business requires him to be frequently among the farming communities, that there is an unusual breadth of land sown in wheat so far this fall, and that a good deal of the early sown is now up and looking finely.

Nashville American: While excavating a cellar at Hart & Hensley's pork-packing establishment the workmen came across a densely crowded Indian grave yard, where whole skeletons were found, the heads lying toward the east. With them were found the usual earthen pottery. The workmen saved the skulls, and at last accounts were peddling them out for a nickel apiece. Alas, poor Yorick!

General.

THE number of those who, like Mrs. Gen. Gilflory, go abroad, is yearly increasing. This season, from New York alone, eighty-one thousand passengers have sailed for Europe. Over one-fourth of this number landed in England.

PIGEON races are in vogue in York state. At a recent contest in which the birds flew from Homer, New York, to Scranton, Pennsylvania, they averaged a mile a minute, which is considered fast flying. Sixty-eight miles an hour was made some years ago, and this is said to be the fastest flight on record.

YE who wish to view Mars' moons, prepare to see them now. Not ten telescopes in the world can show them, and by the end of October they will disappear from the range of the Washington refractor, the largest telescope of the kind yet mounted. They will be again visible, for a few weeks, in the autumn of 1879, and next time in 1892.

FREGAL as badgers, industrous as bees, they undersell every labor market they enter, and outdo every civilized artisan at his own trade. Any one who sees a Japanese carpenter at work, with his toes for a vice and his thighs and stomach for a bench, has seen tools well used and goods equal to European turned out. They will, in fact, become formidable rivals of all kinds of western manufactures.—*Birmingham Post.*

NEW YORK is proud in the possession of its new time ball, which is at last in operation. The ball is made of gilded wire, weighing about thirty-five pounds, three feet and six inches in diameter and falls about twenty-five feet. The time of the falling is recorded by electricity in the main operator's room by the most accurate of instruments. The object of this is to give the public at large, and particularly the seamen in port, an opportunity to get the correct standard of time.

THE Chinese government is making strenuous efforts to put down the ever-increasing vice of opium smoking in the Flowery Kingdom. An imperial edict has been issued partially prohibiting the use of the narcotic. The evil is to be gradually weeded out. At present all shops are shut up excepting those on the main thoroughfares, and these have their privileges greatly restricted. After three years the complete prohibition will take place. Fears of an uprising prevent the attempt to shut up the shops at once.

AT the close of the present congress, in 1879, twenty-four senators will go out, of whom eighteen are republicans and six democrats. They are as follows, including the late Senator Bogy, whose place will be filled by a democrat: Spencer (rep.), Alabama; Dorsey (rep.), Arkansas; Sargent (rep.), California; Chaffee (rep.), Colorado; Barnum (dem.), Conneticut; Conover (rep.), Florida; Gordon (dem.), Georgia; Oglesby (rep.), Illinois; Morton (rep.), Indiana; Allison (rep.), Iowa; Ingalls (rep.), Kansas; M'Creery (dem.), Kentucky; Dennis (dem.), Maryland; Bogy (dem.), Missouri; Jones (rep.), Nevada; Wadleigh (rep.), New Hampshire; Conkling (rep.), New York; Merrimon (dem.), North Carolina; Mathews (rep.), Ohio; Mitchell (rep.), Oregon; Cameron (rep.), Pennsylvania; Patterson (rep.), South Carolina; Morrell (rep.), Vermont; Howe (rep.), Wisconsin.

Religious.

The Presbyterians announce that there were fifty conversions at their camp-meetings in Texas.

The American Baptist Home Mission society announces its intention to open a new school at Natchez, Miss., for the education of colored preachers and teachers.

There are 373 churches in Rome, of which 365 are Catholic; fourteen Protestant, and four Jewish. There is one Protestant church to every 20,000 of the population.

There are in the United States and Canada, 800 Young Men's Christian associations, with a membership of 100,000 and owning property to the extent of $25,000,000.

The belief that babtism ought to be admiuistered by immersion, with the face downward, has spread among the southern negroes, and in Raleigh, recently, fifty-one negroes chose that mode.

In no part of the country has the Protestant Episcopal church advanced more radidly than in New York state. In 1875 there were but five clergymen in this State; now there are 716 in the five dioceses, with 76,644 communicants.

Two Seventh-Day Babtists were recently fined five dollars each in a town in central Pennsylvania for working on Sunday. They refused to pay, and were sent to jail for four days. They claim that the state law of 1794 is unconstitutional, and that it is opposed to any Sabbath at all, since it abolishes the Sabbath of Scripture and ordains a new one, which is really no Sabbath.

Personalities.

The young Napoleon styles himself Napoleon IV.

Alexander H. Stephens kicks the beam at ninety-eight pounds.

The salary of Marshal MacMahon is $180,000 as president of the French Republic.

J. Q. Smith, late commisioner of internal affairs, has been appointed consul general to Canada.

Oliver Dalrymple, the "wheat king of Minnesota," has four thousand acres of wheat this year.

The widow of the confederate cavalry leader, general J. E. B. Stuart, is a teacher in the Staunton Seminary for girls.

Rev. Dr. Taylor says the unlicensed grogsheps of New York, if placed in a row, would fill one side of a street twenty miles long.

Governor Wade Hampton has a rosy and genial face, pleasent blue eyes, iron-gray whiskers, a portly figure and a full and agreeable voice.

Professor Schneider, the leader of the marine band of Washington, will resign and go to London. The band will be dissolved because of the order reducing it from fifty-two to thirty men, and cutting down the pay.

Near Avon, Mo., is a Miss Evans, who is a curiosity. She is only ten years old, but is, probably, the largest girl of her age in the world. Her height is about five feet, and she weighs one hundred and forty eight pounds. Her features are even and pretty, and her manner is lively. One would take her to be about eighteen. She can do more work, notwithstanding her superabundance of flesh, than most girls at twice her age.

A son of the late John Y. Mason of Virginia, is serving as a captain in the French army, in which he gained distinction during the Franco-Prussian war, receiving from Louis Napoleon the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Mrs. Custer has written a very handsome letter to Hood's Texas brigade, acknowledging their resolutions honoring her husband's memory. She says: "It seems to prove the higher and better nature of men when soldiers can admire the gallantry and heroism of each other, even when differing in sentiment and belief."

Professor Swing commends the southern Methodist Conference, which has had the courage to suggest that pulpit orators should avoid "a frequent drinking of water during sermons," and should "not finger the leaves of the Bible, nor pound the desk while preaching," and that the congregation should "wear coats to church and walk in softly—not like mules on a bridge."

Foreign Items.

AN English scientific paper tells us that torpedoes are beginning to lose their prestige, and already it is said that a mechanic employed in the Chatham dockyard has invented a screen or shield for protecting the whole bottom of a ship. The shield is of sufficient substance to resist any torpedo, can be raised or lowered in five minutes, and stows away snugly on the topsides of an ironclad.

THE latest reports about the potato crop in England are the worst of all. According to the London Garden the result is "total destruction." For twenty years there has been no attack of disease "so swift, so general, and so complete. Large plots of potatoes, sound and healthy to-day, are converted into masses of rotten stems and putrid tubers to-morrow." The crops looked very flourishing five weeks ago; but the almost incessant rains have been destructive. Nothing but a severe drought can save potatoes enough for seed. The prospect is gloomy in the extreme.

Industry and Stupidity of the Bulgarians.

Headquarters life, dreary as it is here, is likely to become drearier when we move nearer Plevna. The villages in this immediate vicinity may be described briefly as rich and dirty. The farmers have hundreds of stacks of grain in their yards and scarcely any article of furniture in their houses. The Bulgarians strike me as a people who sit down but little. Such a piece of furniture as a chair is almost unknown among them. The beds in some of the cottages are made of baked earth, arranged in the form of a shelf near a huge window, through which cool breezes blow; but in winter there is nothing to do but to retreat to a kind of cellar. It is to be hoped that one result of the advance of the Russians will be to farther the civilization of the people in this section. They have many virtues but no graces. The women are industrious beyond praise. If they walk from one village to another they twirl their distaffs all the way, and when their household duties are over and they are talking by the fountains or in the little groves they are busily knitting. They are avaricious here, and that which seems most to annoy them is that they should be asked to yield up some part of their store, although, let it be understood, they are always well paid for everything that is taken. Some of them do not comprehend the value of money, and look stupidly at it when it is put into their hands. They have never made any effort to assemble stores for the Russians or to aid them in any way other than by showing the roads and warning them of the approach of the enemy. Sometimes, in despair, one feels like comparing them to the water buffaloes. Those noble animals appear to resent any attempt to make them decent or lively as an insult to their moral character.—*Edward King's letter Boston Journal.*

..An old hat, so banged and rusted as to have entirely lost its individuality, was found near a stream in New Hampshire, and led to the story that secretary Evarts had been foully made away with.

Patient.

I was not patient in that olden time,
When my unchastened heart began to long
For bliss that lay beyond its reach; my prime
Was wild, impulsive, passionate and strong.
I could not wait for happiness and love,
Heaven-sent, to come and nestle in my breast;
I could not realize how time might prove
That patient waiting would avail me best.

"Let me be happy now," my heart cried out,
"In mine own way, and with my chosen lot;
The future is too dark, and full of doubt,
For me to tarry, and I trust it not.
Take all my blessings, all I am and have,
But give that glimpse of heaven before the grave!"

Ah me! God heard my wayward, selfish cry,
And taking pity on my blinded heart,
He bade the angel of strong grief draw nigh,
Who pierced my bosom to its tenderest part.
I drank wrath's wine-cup to the bitter lees,
With strong amazement and a broken will;
Then, humbled, straightway fell upon my knees,
And God doth know my heart is kneeling still.

I have grown patient; seeking not to chose
Mine own blind lot, but take that God shall send
In which, if what I long for I should lose,
I know the loss will work some blessed end;
Some better fate for mine and me than I
Could ever compass underneath the sky.

—*All the Year Round.*

ONE NIGHT.

BY MISS COAN.

It was a night in 1856, but who of that company of boys and girls will ever forget it?

We had come on foot, from our homes on the seashore, six miles distant, to watch the most magnificent fire that ever burned. It burst out suddenly, in the dead of night, from a mountain fourteen thousand feet high and thirty miles away—so suddenly that the glare woke us instantly. From our windows we watched the great torrent of lava creep down the side of the mountain like a fiery snake. At the base of the mountain it plunged into a tropical jungle, at which it knawed for thirteen months. Had it eaten its way through this belt of timber it would have flowed to the sea and destroyed Hilo, the largest and most beautiful village on the island of Hawaii.

Maune Loa, or Long mountain, is in the Hawaiian islands, and about once in every eight years it treats the inhabitants to a grand eruption.

Now, there's a great deal of fun to be gotten out of a volcano that is kind enough to come within reach and allow itself to be played with. If the lava spouts from a crater you can't poke it with long sticks, and the heat makes you stand at a very respectful distance; but if it flows on to a plain and spreads itself out, then there's fun for you; at least so we children thought in 1856.

The night of which I write was a beautiful one. Millions of stars were shining over our heads, and as many millions, it seemed to us, on the earth beneath. At our feet, and stretching away for miles and miles, was the vast, black lava flow, dotted all over with light that had not yet gone out.

The stream where he found it in the woods, was about a mile wide; in some places it was miles wide. Lava, on a plain, moves very slowly and peculiarly—not at all as a great mass of molasses would, for instance—it cools too quickly for that. And so there was no danger in going directly up to the flow and camping in its path.

We camped, that is we got out our supply of iron spoons, copper and silver coins, cut long poles from the forest trees, tied pocket handkerchiefs with eye-holes in them over our faces, and sat down close to the great black stream that looked so dead. It had piled itself up, all along the line of advance, making a sort of wall from one to several feet high.

By-and-by, a spot on this cooled surface began to move and throb and lift itself as though there was a living thing underneath, struggling to get out. Suddenly a crack opened and a gallon or more of red-hot lava gushed out, turning red almost instantly, it cooled so quick. The moment the crack opened we plunged in our sticks and spoons and dipped the lava out. It cooled so rapidly that we had hardly time to mold our "specimens." We rolled the lava on the ends of our burning sticks, over and over on the rocks, forming it into cylinders. The spoonfuls we let cool in the spoons to show that it was dipped up while liquid. We jammed coins into red-hot lumps of lava, where they became firmly imbedded.

Sometimes we all poked away at one opening in the flow, and then, of course, the boys got the best of it; and sometimes we were lucky enough to have an opening apiece, where we could work without interference. We ran our sticks full length into these cracks and drew them out flaming from end to end, showing that beneath the surface the stream of lava was molten. It was only a thin crust that covered the fire, as ice covers deep water, and though this bore our weights it was too hot to walk upon; it scorched our shoes.

One of the boys took a running step or two on the red hot lava, and even that was thick enough to bear him up.

A little lava only flowed from a crack and cooled; this, in its turn, burst open and sent out a little more, and in this slow way the stream pushed itself along. Sometimes it would not advance half a mile in weeks.

Once, while we were watching its curious behavior at some distance, it crept quietly around the rock on which we stood, and almost made us prisoners. A few nimble steps, for it was hot, and we were safe on the rocks beyond.

By-and-by the cry was raised that the lava had gotton into the bed of a river near by, and was flowing along in a solid mass like thick molasses; that it would soon reach a precipice about thirty feet high and pour over it into a deep basin of water. Off we ran, dropping every thing, to the spot.

Sure enough! soon, on the top of the precipice, a great mass of fiery-red lava lifted itself, hung a minute and then plunged over into the water. There was a great cloud of steam and a roar and hiss as though wild animals were attacking each other. The water fought bravely, but it was of no use—it could not put the fire out. The lava poured into it until not a drop was left and the basin was filled with solid rock.

The night air was filled with the sound of falling trees. The lava surrounded them, cut them off like an axe, and they went crashing down. Sometimes they lay unsinged upon the cooled lava; sometimes they were burned as they fell, and sometimes they went down on fire from top to bottom.

We walked four or five miles on the flow, picking our way between the dangerous hot places. It was the most difficult kind of walking. Cooled lava is not smooth like ice, but is piled up in all sorts of ways. You go up hill and down hill, around fissures that you can not jump, and over those that you can. Down many of these we saw molten lava, and out of many that look cooled we drew our alpen-stooks ablaze. When breakfast-time came we hunted up a good, hot crack and cooked our breakfast in it. We boiled eggs and made tea and coffee over volcanic fires. The natives, when they are near the volcano, always roast their meats in steam cracks.

We trudged back to Hilo, laden with specimens, and well satisfied with our night's work.

The great flow moved on slowly for about a week longer. It tumbled over one more precipice, filled up the basin at its foot, and then stopped for ever—stopped within six miles of our beautiful homes, and just as we were making up our minds that it would destroy Hilo, and that we must fly.

Oh, those sleepless nights, when the light was so bright that it seemed as though everything was on fire; and days of anxiety as word came of the lava's steady advance!

But it stopped, and this flow now forms a protection to Hilo, for another stream of lava could not go over it, but would be turned aside by it.—*Christian Weekly.*

Georgia Antiquities.

Near the close of a spring day in 1776 Mr. William Bertram, who, at the request of Dr. Fothergill, of London, had been for some time studying the flora of Carolina, Georgia and Florida, forded the Broad river, just above its confluence with the Savannah, and became the guest of the commanding officer at Fort James. Bertram made an excursion up the Savannah river "to inspect some remarkable Indian monuments" four or five miles above the fort. Of them he writes as follows: "These wonderful labors of the ancients stand in a level plain very near the bank of the river, now twenty or thirty yards from it. They consist of conical mounds of earth and four square terraces, etc. The great mound is in the form of a cone, about forty or fifty feet high, and the circumference of its base two or three hundred yards, entirely composed of the loamy, rich earth of the low grounds; the top or apex is flat; a spiral path or track leading from the ground up to the top is still vizible, where now grows a large, beautiful spreading red cedar (Juneripus Americana); there appear four niches excavated out of the sides of the hill, at different heights from the base, fronting the four cardinal points; these niches or sentry boxes are entered into from the winding path, and seem to have been meant for resting places or lookouts. The circumjacent grounds are cleared and planted with Indian corn at present, and I think the proprietor of these lands who accompanied us to this place, said that the mound itself yielded above one hundred bushels in one season. The land hereabouts is indeed exceeding fertile and productive.

Ancient burial places, the sites of old villages, traces of open-air workshops for the manufacture of implements of jasper, quartz, chert and green and soap stone, refuse piles and abandoned fishing resorts are by no means infrequent along both banks of the Savannah river for many miles. Upon the advent of the European the circumjacent valley was found cleared and in cultivation by the red men, who here had fixed abodes and were associated in considerable numbers. The southern tribes in the sixteenth century subsisted largely upon maize, beans, pumpkins and melons. These they planted, tended and harvested regularly. Of their agricultural labors at the dawn of the historic period we have full accounts.

So august are the proportions of this largest mound that we are persuaded it rises beyond the dignity of an artificial place of retreat, elevation for chieftain lodge or mound of observation. It appears entirely probable that it was a temple mound, built for sun worship, and that it forms one of a well sustained series of similar structures still extant within the limits of the southern states.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

A Picture of Russia.

A few words on the condition of Russian peasantry, who constitute three-fourths of the whole population, may not be uninteresting. A traveler cannot traverse the country without having forced upon him the conviction that the condition of the peasantry is most deplorable. In all of the rural districts, and some of the places called towns, the homes of the people are low, miserable-looking wood shanties, surrounded by the evidences of only a semi-civilization. The war enabled us to to see the peasants in large numbers, as squads were at nearly every station, awaiting transportation to some military base, where they are uniformed and sent to the front. Almost every man was dressed in a rough, gray material resembling the poorest blankets, and this, together with the dirt, his uncut, coarse hair and beard, and physiognomy without a gleam of intelligence, completes the picture of a people whose condition is apparently the lowest in Europe. These are the millions formerly known as serfs, and though they have been emancipated, their freedom is as yet only nominal. The execution of the emancipation act entailed such a heavy financial burden on the government through compensating landowners, that the serfs are required to repay the enormous sum before they can leave their respective communes. Under the plan now being pursued, the already impoverished serfs can scarcely liquidate the debt in less than fifty years. In addition to this burden they have another equally onerous one on their slender incomes, and that is the church. A monk or nun is stationed at every shrine to solicit contributions or money for candles, and every sanctuary is loaded with gold, silver, jewels and art decorations. The supremacy of the church over its devotees is most absolute, and some of the forms of worship are not only nearly allied to idolatry, but many simply disgusting. I refer in the first case to the full-robed waxen images of canonized personages, and, in the second, the habit of kissing the dried hand, skull, or some other relic of the person of departed patriarchs. These relics are arranged in their appropriate places in either caskets, together with gorgeous vestments placed as if on a corpse. The spots kissed so much by unwashed people are, of course, much soiled, so that it is revolting to see one after another press forward to touch the lips. These and similar forms are practiced by the church, whose head is the enlightened and progressive Emperor Alexander II. — *Philadelphia Bulletin Letter.*

A Remedy For Divorces.

Marry in your own religion.
Never both be angry at once.
Never taunt with a past mistake.
Let a kiss be the prelude of a rebuke.
Never allow a request to be repeated.
Let self-abnegation be the habit of both.
A good wife is the greatest earthly blessing.
"I Forgot," is never an acceptable excuse.
If you must criticise, let it be done lovingly.
Make a marriage a matter of moral judgment.
Marry into a family which you have long known.
Never make a remark at the expense of the other
Never talk at one another, either alone or in company.
Give your warmest sympathies for each other's trials.
If one is angry, let the other part the lips only for a kiss.
Neglect the whole world beside, rather than one another.
Never speak loud to one another unless the house is on fire.
Let each strive to yield oftenest to the wishes of the other.
Always leave home with loving words, for they may be the last.
Marry into different blood and temperament from your own.
Never deceive, for the heart, once misled, can never trust wholly again.
It is the mother who moulds the character and fixes the destiny of the child.
Never find fault unless it is perfectly certain a fault has been committed.
Do not herald the sacrifices you make to each other's tastes, habits or preferences.
Let all your mutual accommodations be spontaneous, whole-souled and free as air.
The very felicity is in the mutual cultivation of usefulness.
Consult one another in all that comes within the experience, observation or sphere of the other.
A hesitating or grum yielding to the wishes of the other always grates upon a loving heart.
Never reflect on a past action which was done with a good motive, and with the best judgment at the time.

..Russian to Turk, who receives a bayonet-thrust—"But, my poor Turk, you don't appear to object!" Turk—"It is the first time in eight days that anything has gone into my stomach."

GRAVE AND GAY.

To Suit All Tastes.

A Minnesota poet tunes his sounding lyre to harvest notes, and sings:

There's music in the sough of the winds;
There's grace in the waving grain;
Broad acres atint with the Day God's gold,
In their ripening opulence.

Now, why couldn't he go right on, without racking his brain for new rhymes, and sing:

Ready the reaper stands; he lists
To the three hen's clattering hum;
And he waves aloft in his brawny fists
The harvest of ortlan.

Here and there in the reckless world
Stocks go up and stocks go down,
But care from his happy heart is hurld
By the sight of the orifloun.

And when at eve, at the set of sun,
Swiftly he hastes to his home;
His day is spent, his work is done,
And he has no use for an orifloune.

..If you do not want to be robbed of your good name, do not have it painted on your umbrella.

..It is the admirer of himself and not the admirer of virtue who thinks himself superior of others.

..Let a grown person cry with half the strength, volume and frequency of a babe and he would kill himself in 24 hours. Who can explain this appalling mystery?

"Thank heaven," so bbed Ann Eliza as she perused the most reliable intelligence concerning the prophet's last will and testament. "Thank heaven, he has left me something; he has left me out."

Dandies, to make a great show,
Wear coats stuck out with pads and puffing;
Add this is surely apropos,
For what's a goose without the stuffing?

What better reason can you guess
Why men are poor, and ladies thinner;
But thousands now for dinner dress
'Till naught is left to dress for dinner.

..A Philadelphia dancing master is said to be about introducing a new dance expressly for fat people. All the performers have to do is to sit and kick.

Chief Joseph—may his tribe decrease—
Awoke one night from a dream of peace,
And saw Gen. Howard ninety miles west,
And said, "Poor man, let's give him rest
—*Graphic*

..Meanness and conceit are frequently combined in the same character; for he who, to obtain transit applause, can be indifferent to truth, and his own dignity, will be as little scrupulous about them if, subserviency, he can improve his condition in the world.

..A man recently wrote to the officials of the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad "for a chance to run on the road." He was told he could "run on the road" as much as he liked if he would only keep out of the way of the trains.

..Knowledge of the world must be combined with study, for this, to well as better reasons; the possession of learning is always invidious, and it requires considerable tact to inform without a display of superiority, and to ensure esteem, well as call forth admiration.

..The failure of the mind in old age is often less the result of natural decay than of disease. Ambition has ceased to operate; contentment brings indolence; indolence decay of mental power, ennui, and sometimes death. Men have been known to die, literally speaking, of disease induced by intellectual vacancy.—*Sir Benjamin Brodie.*

..There was a silence in the school. The teacher had struck the bell calling attention, and every eye was bent on her. This was a favorable opportunity for the spread of information, and one of the little boys perceiving it, raised his hand. "What is it, Johnny?" asked the eacher. "Tommy Migg's father's cow has got a calf," shouted the excited youngster, his face aglow with the intelligence. The teacher wilted.—*Danbury News.*

..For two years Miss Minnie Walters of Harrisburg, had scarcely left her bed, owing to a diseased spine, an eminent surgeons applied heated irons, and told her that nothing more could be done. She became resigned and bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude. One day she prayed that the Lord would raise her up and heal her. Suddenly she felt herself growing stronger, and almost instantly she was restored to health and enabled to attend a prayer-meeting. She related the miraculous cure to a Methodist congregation in Columbia, Pa., on a recent Sunday.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Peculiarities of Russian Horses.

Here in Bulgaria the Russian horses appear to stand the privations and hard work better than do their fellows from Roumania and Bulgaria. I know a number of correspondents who have lost numerous Roumanian horses just by a bit of hard riding necessary to get a piece of news to the frontier. Forbes has killed several horses. But a good Russian steed hangs on to life bravely. These little sinewy horses are faithful beyond description; but they have terrible tempers. They yell like demons; they watch a good chance to bite the stranger's knee as he passes by on horseback, and when they succeed in doing it they snort their malicious satisfaction. A good Russian wagon-horse would not sleep well unless he had a kicking and biting match with some neighbor quadruped at least two or three times daily. His temper carries him up all the steep hills triumphantly; he gnashes his teeth with rage, and bounds along as if he would exterminate the hill; while the Roumanian horse stops short, and with a discouraged and broken-hearted air will accept all the poundings showered upon him, but will not move a step until another animal is hitched in to help him.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1877.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to this office, by *note* or *account*, would confer a special favor by calling and settling, as we need money.

☞ The PRESS will be sent to *new* subscribers, postage paid, from this date to January, 1879, for two dollars.

CONGRESS.—The extra session of Congress convened on Monday last. The extravagance and mismanagement of the Republican party necessitated this extra session to devise ways and means to carry on the Government. The appropriations made by the last session of Congress were deemed sufficient for an economical administration of governmental affairs.

Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, a straight-out Republican paper, has been sold to an old journalist, W. W. Nevin. The paper hereafter is to be "thoroughly independent."

GEORGIA.—Georgia Republican State Convention met at Atlanta, Ga., and passed a resolution dissolving the body.

The Republican anti-Conkling meeting in New York, thoroughly indorsed both the President's Southern policy and the civil service reform.

Hon. Josiah Turner's "History of the Holden-Kirk War" will be ready January 1.—Price $2.

Asiatic cholera gaining headway in China and Japan. Foreigners so far exempt.

The great Minnesota farmer, Mr. Dalrymple, cultivates 9,000 acres of wheat, and his profits this year are $50,000.

OHIO.—The Triumph of the Democracy in Ohio is very complete. They have elected their candidate for Governor by probably 20,000 majority. This secures a United States Senator.

Gov. Wade Hampton makes jokes as well as the President. At Nashville, one day, Mr. Hayes stood erect in the carriage, bowing to the shouting throng and steadying himself by hand placed on Hampton's shoulder. In making a gesture he removed his hand, and, the horses starting at the same moment, he was suddenly thrown down in the carriage. "Mr. President," said Hampton, quietly, "if you want to stand firm, you must lean on the South." And the President laughed.

FEDERAL COURT.—At the late term of U. S. Court in Greensboro, the cases against Wall and Blackburn, from Forsyth, were continued. The parties from Surry submitted to a verdict of guilty on the indictments charging misdemeanors, and those charging a higher offence were continued till next court. The judgments on the submissions were suspended until next term in order to give parties an opportunity to compromise, we learn.

RANDALL SPEAKER.—The Democratic caucus at Washington, on the night of the 13th nominated Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, for speaker. He received 107 out of 142 votes cast. His nomination was then made unanimous.

The caucus also nominated Mr. Adams for Clerk of the House, Mr. Thompson for Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Polk, of Missouri, for Doorkeeper, and Mr. Stewart for Postmaster.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE is to be revived, and the following young gentlemen, on Friday last, were elected as editors: From the Philanthropic Society, Isaac M. Taylor, Chapel Hill; Frank D. Winston, Bertie; John B. Lewis, Edgecombe. From the Dialetic Society, Alfred Jones, Cary; E. B. Englehard, Wilmington; George McCorkle, Newton. The first number is to be issued about Dec. 1st.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Seaton Gales, of N. C., was appointed Superintendent of the House folding-room.

The President's Message, received at noon Wednesday, is not much more than one newspaper column in length, and confined principally to recommendations for appropriations for the maintenance of the army and navy; to rebuild the Patent Office; for salaries and expenses of commissioners to the French International Exposition, to defray the unsettled expenses of the Judicial department, &c. Any further reference to subjects of public interest is deferred until the regular annual session.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition of the State Agricultural Society opened on Tuesday, and seems to be a great success. From the *Observer* of Wednesday we copy the following:

"To say that the collection of articles exhibited by Salem Female Academy surpasses in variety, quantity and beauty of design and finish, ever before shown here, from one source, at one time, is to say nothing but the truth. Something like three hundred and sixty-two articles are exhibited, consisting of crochet, zephyr, shell, wax, spatter, rustic and bead work, feather flowers, mottoes on perforated board, specimens of plain sewing and darning and hair flowers. The portrait of Sir Walter Scott in tapestry is especially admired. This school also exhibits a number of crayon sketches and oil paintings, which will be mentioned elsewhere.

"F. & H. Fries, of Salem, show twenty specimens of cloths of their own manufacture, which are known in the market as jeans. They have also fine specimens of domestic, merino and Colorado wool. This firm does a great deal of carding for all sections of the State."

Election in Ohio.

And now the beginning of the end of the Republican party has arrived. At least 25,000 majority has been gained by Bishop, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio. It is a stunning blow to the Republican party, and the fact that this hitherto Republican State has gone so overwhelmingly Democratic creates quite a sensation. It will not be a great while till the country, as a whole, sets its stamp of condemnation on the corruptions of that party which has so grossly abused and misused its power.

Physical Culture.

Our community has lately had its attention drawn to the subject of physical culture, by the introduction of the same into the regular course of instruction furnished by our town school. We think the step taken by the school authorities was a wise one and feel convinced that in less than a "twelve-months" the same will be proved.

In past ages and also at the present time, those nations who devoted the greatest care to the development of the body also made the greatest progress with the mind. For instance, the Greeks of old declared that a beautiful spirit could dwell only in a beautiful body, and they therefore paid attention to the best form of athletic sports from the infancy of the child, and Greece furnished the world with the most civilized people, the greatest philosophers, the finest painters, sculptors and poets, and the bravest and most powerful soldiers. Much of this was due to the careful and systematic training of the body. The Germans of the present day, if we mistake not, regulate bodily culture in the schools by law. Result, we find them the deepest thinkers, the most skillful workmen, the most industrious people and the bravest and most daring soldiers of any country in Europe. We cited these two instances to deduce the logical sequence that what is true of a country as a whole is also true of a community. We do not suppose that the school authorities expect to make extraordinary boys or men of their charges, but if the school sends forth yearly a number of strong, healthy boys, with well developed forms and tough, pliant muscles to enter our workshops, to make the calculations in our counting-rooms, plead in our courts, or to fill our pulpits—in every case a sound body must aid them in gaining their life object.

Thus much on general principles. To speak more directly of the gymnasium in question which is connected with the town school, a visit to the same showed us the following apparatus:

1st. The Parallel Bars; two bars some 4 or 4½ ft. high, 1½ ft. apart, and about 8 or 9 ft. long. On these the arms are exercised, not a muscle in the hand, wrist, elbow or shoulder escaping.

2nd. The Horizontal Bar; this is a smooth, thin bar some 6 feet in length, and capable of being placed at any height within 10 ft. On this are executed the various turns which are calculated to bring every muscle and sinew in the entire body into play.

3rd. The Poles and Rope, where climbing, of which the average boy is so fond, is systematized and serves a good part in strengthening the arms and legs.

4th. The Rings; two large iron rings fastened to ropes and suspended to a frame 20 feet in height. The chief advantage gained by these is in strengthening the lungs and chest. The position assumed forces the chest to expand to its utmost, and while thus expanded the exertion forces the performer to inhale a long breath and thus pure fresh air is forced into every portion of the same. One physician, familiar with the practice, says that exercise on the Rings is a sure preventive of consumption unless the disease has actually taken possession of the parts.

5th. The Jumping Frame; on this the legs are chiefly exercised, but at the same time the other portions of the body are also benefitted.

The practices on these different apparatuses run up into the hundreds, and are from the very simplest walks and swings to daring athletic feats. The boys find in the Gymnasium an almost inexhaustible store of amusements and it is not a small attraction for parents in selecting a school for their growing boys.

In addition to the benefit derived by the school itself, we learn that a club of young men has been formed, and every evening the different movements are performed in the light of a brilliant reflector. Here the clerk and book-keeper can come after a day of confinement and inhale the fresh evening air while he is at the same time gaining strength and spirit for the coming day's duties. Not only the clerks and those confined indoors, however, indulge in the sports, but many mechanics who desire to develop every portion of the bodies, not only those parts required in the exercise of their trades.

No accidents have yet occurred, and we think there is little danger of any occurring under the strict and careful regulations governing the use of the Gymnasium in the Boys' School Grounds.

Defeat of the Nez Perces Indians.

The Nez Perces chief Joseph has at last been defeated. He surrendered to Gen. Miles at Snake Creek, near the Bear Paw Mountains, after a fierce struggle. Many of the barbarities which generally characterize the Indian campaigns were wanting in this struggle, as the Indians treated the wounded and prisoners which fell into their hands with great consideration, and the whites did likewise with their prisoners. While a decided advantage has been gained for the U. S. Government in the defeat of this warrior and his band, we still must chronicle the sad fact that many homes have been darkened by the death of the soldiers sacrificed during the struggle. Major Hale, a brave and gallant soldier, was shot dead, his dying words being "Charge them, boys! Charge!"

There would be a prospect of peace for a considerable time were it not that the roving chief Sitting Bull is still at large.

In connection with the same subject, we notice that the late General Custer, who perished some months back on the plains, took place at West Point on the 10th inst. This gallant soldier died fighting the Redmen bravely, and his country paid him a fitting tribute of respect in the obsequies attending the depositing of his remains in their last resting place.

LETTER DELIVERED AFTER SIX MONTHS.—The United States Treasury a few days ago received advices from the agent of the United depository at Tucson, Arizona, acknowledging the receipt of a letter containing exchange on New York amounting to $100.000, sent from the treasury to that agency in May last. The mail-rider bearing the dispatches was murdered by the Indians *en route*, and the letter was left together with the other dispatches, on the scene of the murder by the savages. It was found recently by a scout and forwarded, after lying in the pure dry atmosphere of that region nearly six months in a perfect state.

The General Episcopal Convention,

Which began its session in Boston last week, is in many respects a remarkable gathering. Its purpose is to gather up the present opinion of the Church from the several dioceses and fulminate it in canons. It meets but once in three years, and its sessions usually last nearly three weeks. It brings together nearly sixty bishops, nearly two hundred of the leading clergy and about the same number of prominent laity from all parts of the country. Many of the laity in the Episcopal Church stand high in political and social life, among whom, in this Convention, are found the names of Judge Seymour, of Connecticut, Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, Gov. Stephenson, of Kentucky, Gen. Augur, of New Orleans, the Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Judge Waite, of Washington, the Hon. J. Thompson, of Memphis, Judge Hugh W. Sheffey, of Virginia, and Judge Battle, of this State. The represention of the clergy includes some eminent divines from England and Canada.

The European War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—Muktar Pasha's official despatch explains that the battle fought on Tuesday, near Aladaja Dagho, was caused by an attempt by the Russians to surprise a corp of observation which he had posted at Kazkan to cover the concentration of his forces at Aladja Dagho. Muktar Pasha claims that he repulsed the Russians with a loss of 1,200 men.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The *Standard's* Nicopolis special correspondent says he has trustworthy information that cold rain and lack of winter clothing are causing great mortality in the Russian and Roumanian army.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The *Times*, in its financial column, says—At St. Petersburg the rate of exchange is 23 pence, which is the lowest rate since the Crimean war. There seems to have been a kind of panic at St. Petersburg yesterday, due to the great depreciation of paper currency, which threatens to engulf the nation in universal bankruptcy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—No further Russian bulletins about the latest operations in Asia, so it must be taken as true that another attack on Mukhtar Pasha has been repulsed. Russians are likewise silent about the junction of Chefket Pasha with Osman Pasha, which is reiterated from Turkish sources, and augurs ill for the success of Russian operations against Plevna; though one correspondent at Bucharest thinks the Russians are so sure of capturing Osman's army that they are very well pleased to get as many Turks into Plevna as possible, so as to make a clean sweep.

Gen. Todleben takes command of the entire general staff of the Russian army.

The Hungarians are on the war path.

Servia, after long delay and endless negotiations, has resolved upon war on the side of Russia.

Only ten thousand of King Alfonzo's soldiers are sick in Cuban hospital.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

There are now 156 students at the State University.——The Salisbury *Watchman* says: Mr. Hinton James challenged W. H. Kestler, Esq., to settle a difficulty between them by the code of honor. Mr. Kestler accepted and chose brick-bats, the distance four miles.——Diphtheria bad about Company Shops, and deaths numerous; five children in one family have died. The children are said to be terror stricken, and consider themselves doomed to death.——The Greensboro *State* says: Stephen McKenzie, the man who, on Sunday last, shot and killed Geo. Goode, near the dividing line between the counties of Forsyth and Guilford, was arrested on Wednesday last somewhere in Forsyth county, and is now in jail at Winston, to await his trial for the murder.——Concord *Sun*: At the sale of Mrs. Catharine Long's effects, last week, her pipe which she had smoked for forty-odd years was bought by her son James for $7.——The Concord *Sun* says: Peter Cruse, of Township No. 9, comes at the outside world with a stalk of sorghum cane twenty-three feet and seven inches high. Not only one, but several of that height grew in the same row. From one stalk nineteen feet high he extracted *one quart* and two gills of pure juice.——Miss Mary Morehead, daughter of James Morehead, and niece of ex-Gov. John M. Morehead, died on Friday last, at Richmond, Va., where she had lately gone to take charge of her niece, Miss Minnie Morehead, who is there under medical treatment. Miss Mary was first attacked by pneumonia, which was followed by typhoid fever.——Dr. R. Anderson, of Albemarle, on one and one-quarter acres of ground made last year 40 bushels of wheat, 18 bushels of corn, and a large quantity of potatoes. His crop on the same ground this year is equally as large. On his farm he averaged this year 19 bushels of wheat to the acre. This is only another evidence of what a small piece of ground well cultivated is capable of producing. The doctor attributes his success to his deep plowing.—*Monroe Express.*

——Rowan recently sent twelve convicts to the Penitentiary.——Wake Forest has its usual number of students.——The Peace Institute in Raleigh is not in a flourishing condition; other schools all languishing.——The Western part of the State is looking up in the fruit line, especially apples.——Macon County has an apple that weighs 1½ lbs; besides many other very fine specimens.——It is reported that the tobacco factory of Gwynn, Wood & Co., at Jonesville, Yadkin County, together with other property to the amount of about $3,000 was recently seized by the Revenue officers.——The gold fever in Mecklenburg county, is on the increase.——Revivals among the Methodists and Baptists in various portions of the State East and West.——Marshal Douglas' recent appointments of deputies are said to be improvements on former ones. There was room for it.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

The Vice-President has at last been heard from. He arrived in Washington a few days ago.——They are still after the rogues and swindlers in South Carolina.——The Indians want to see their late speeches, made in Washington, in print, like white folks.——A financial crisis is said to be imminent in England.——The yellow fever reports from Fernandina, Florida, and Port Royal, S. C., are distressing.

ROOT PLANTS.—The root plants growing wild all over our country ought to be examined and experimented upon by agriculturists. We have abundant encouragement in favor of such a course in the history of the tobacco, potato, sugar beet, peppermint, spearmint, winter green, and a host of other natural products that, by judicious culture, have been raised from the rank of weeds to a first-class position among profitable crops. The sugar beet especially, is worthy of note. It was originally an unsightly plant growing wild in Southern Europe. By culture it has been improved and changed in character, and now yields nearly one-third of the sugar crop of the world, and represents an industry worth some hundreds of millions of dollars. As the government of the United States has set aside large trats of land to endow agricultural colleges, it is not too much to ask that some of these institutions cause experiments to be made upon what they now call weeds. Many of these wild plants contain alkaloids, sugar, tannic acid and fibre for paper, and could, by culture, be converted into valuable products.—*Scientific American.*

Gen. A. C. Jones, who has just returned from an extended tour through the Southern States, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, represents that everything throughout the South has the appearance of growing prosperity, that cities are reviving their former trade; that the country is rich in the diversity of its crops; plantations and farms have the look of thrift; the people have more heart and hope than at any time since the war, and that the colored population is at work with good wages, contented and happy. Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina will not only furnish the country with their great staples, but in a short time supply the markets of the world.

The Cuban revolution is, it is believed, approaching its end. The work of destruction and killing has gone on for a long, long time, and it would be a good thing for the world at large and the Spaniards in particular, if an honorable peace could be secured. How many men have fallen in this war it is impossible to state. We suppose that two or three hundred thousand have died of disease or the bullet. The material damage inflicted has been tremendous. The exports of sugar alone from the ports of Havana and Matanzas amounted to 238,453 tons during the first six months of 1875. During the same period in 1876 they had fallen off to 147,924 tons.—*Wilmington Star.*

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Such a friend is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which should be in every family; it costs only 25 cents a bottle, and may save many a doctor's bill.

There are 821 cases on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States untried. These cases would occupy the time of the court for three years, to the exclusion of new business if they were taken up regularly in their order. Of course this certainty of delay operates in many instances as a denial of remedy in cases of great urgency.

[COMMUNICATED]

FOR DIPHTHERIA.—Take the bark of Alder root, Persimmon root and Dogwood root in equal quantities, simmer in Apple Vinegar and sweeten with Honey—use as a gargle.

Avoid bringing the infusion to the boiling point, as boiling Vinegar weakens it by dissipating the alchohol. This gargle will be found useful as a preventive as well as a cure.

Charlotte Democrat.

D. R. LEAK. T. A. WILSON

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Feb. 17, 1876. 7-1y

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Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

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Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which *persons take on flesh*, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, and hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

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The most powerful blood purifier known to medical science for the cure of old ulcers, diseased joints, foul discharges from the ears and nostrils, abscesses, skin diseases, dropsy, kidney complaint, evil effects of secret practices, disordered liver and spleen. Its use strengthens the nervous system, imparts a fair complexion, and builds up the body with

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As an antidote to syphilitic poison it is strongly recommended. Hundreds of cases of the worst type have been radically cured by it. Being purely vegetable its continued use will do no harm. The best time to take it is during the summer and fall; and instead of debility, headache, fever and ague, you will enjoy robust health. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00 Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

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(BOXES OF PAPER)

OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES,

JUST OPENED AT THE

Mar. 15, 1877. SALEM BOOK STORE.

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapes small Chromos, at BOOKSTORE.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

ALWAYS READY

WITH

SEASONABLE GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

FRESH STOCK OF

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT.

Salem, N. C., April, 5th, 1877.—14-tf.

EDMUND BLUM. I. A. BLUM.

EDMUND BLUM & CO.,

COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE MANUFACTURERS.

At the Well Known Stand on the Germanton Road North of the Court-House, Winston, N. C.

Repairing, Stove-Piping, House-Guttering promptly attended to.

Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29th 1877.—no13.

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUA TERS FOR

Iron, Nails, Stoves, Window Glass, Sash, Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

Wachovia Mills

HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY

Repaired & Refitted.

We solicit a share of the patronage of our neighbors, both in town and the surrounding country.

F. & H. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., June, 1877.—tf.

PATTERSON & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise

—AND BUYERS OF—

Country Produce,

Cordially invite their customers and the public generally, to an examination of their large and EXCEPTIONALLY

LOW PRICED STOCK OF GOODS.

They buy their goods with reference to the wants of the people of FORSYTH, DAVIDSON, STOKES, YADKIN, SURRY, DAVIE and WILKES,—and they are determined to please, both in

Quality & Price.

Special Inducements

—TO—

Wholesale Buyers.

They make a specialty of SPOOL COTTONS both three and six cords. Handsome COUNTER BOXES and CABINETS, containing J. & P. COATS thread, furnished without charge.

Salem, N. C., August 13th, 1877.—1 mo.—no. 33

CALL FOR TAXES.

THE CORPORATION TAXES are due; the lists have been made up from the State and County lists. If tax-payers wish to examine the lists they will please call on me and do so. It is desirable and absolutely necessary that the taxes be paid at once in order to pay for work already done upon the streets, and to prosecute the work necessary to be done before cold weather sets in. Therefore, all persons, who are liable for corporation taxes, are earnestly requested to come forward and pay me at once.

L. N. CLINARD.

Salem, N. C., August 20, 1877. *Tax Collector.*

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland Me.

25 Extra fine Mixed Cards, with name 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & Co, Nassau, N. Y.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JOB PRINTING,

of every description done at this Office, in First-Class Style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

MUSIC.—VIOLINS just received at the old stand of ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

50th Year.—The popular and old established *Blum's Farmer's and Planter's Almanac*, for the year 1878, is now out. It is the fiftieth year of publication, and this is the largest edition yet issued. For sale wholesale and retail at the Bookstore.

SILVER CORNETS left for Raleigh Monday.

THE BRICK PARSONAGE is being fitted up for the new pastor.

MR. S. H. EVERETT is the efficient Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School.

THE length of days have decreased to 11 hours and 12 minutes.

REV. J. H. SMITH, of Greensboro, held service at the Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening.

We were pleased to see the Doctor looking as well as usual.

SUSPICIOUS looking individuals, resembling the trams, occasionally put in an appearance. Watch them!

THE "Fresh Oyster" signs are displayed now.

WORK commenced on the additional storehouse to Allen's Hardware establishment.

A LITTLE new corn is marketed. Mostly for feeding purposes.

THE sale of the property of Harris Fries, (col.) deceased, was sold at Waughtown, Saturday.

A NUMBER of our citizens are attending the State Fair.

Mr. J. H. CLEWELL preached at the reservation Sunday.

FINE Winter Apples as low as 30 cts. per bushel, are offered.

Six persons have recently joined the Winston Presbyterian church.

THANKS to Mr. T. L. Hine for a present of his excellent Scuppernongs.

THE last special train for the State Fair leaves Friday.

FALL AND WINTER styles of clothing are hung out for signs.

APPLES.—Some of our citizens complain that apples stored for winter use, rot unusually fast.

SALEM AND WINSTON have eight schools, six regular and two public.

THE culvert being built on Tar River, at 4th cross street, is reaching completion.

CHESTNUTS are slowly coming in. There will be a full crop.

THE NIGHT WATCH gave the pet fox his quietus the other night. Reynard was making a raid on the poultry yards.

THE SILVERS were out on a special serenade Saturday night. The "Irish Immigrants Lament" was superb.

THE Post Office at Cadell's Creek, in Surry County, has been changed in name to White Plains, G. Y. Nicholas, Postmaster.

THE LOCUST SHADE TREES fronting the residence of the Principal of S. F. Academy, have been removed, and fine young growth is taking their place.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of Winston, meet at Tobacco Association Hall, every Monday night at 7½ o'clock.

THE street drumming clerks which are always on the street to "tackle" a fellow, are great bores, the "biggest" kind.

THOSE having loose jumping stock, which live on what they rogue from other people, are great nuisances. Better keep such animals up or abide by the consequences.

REV. J. H. SMITH, D.D., of Greensboro, delivered an excellent lecture to a fair audience at Tice's Hall, Friday evening, on the subject of "Little Things."

THE old resident hunters course themselves by the stars. Astronomy on a small scale.

A NUMBER of persons were received into Friendship church during the late protracted meeting. Six were immersed last Thursday.

ONE of our compositors returns his thanks to Mr. H. A. Lineback, Photographer, in this place, for a photograph of the "Boss of the Mill Wagon" and team. It is well executed, and is good evidence that Mr. L. can make one look "purty," no matter how ugly they are.—No allusion to the team.

JUBILEE.—Mrs. E. A. Welfare, on Tuesday last, celebrated her fiftieth birth-day. A number of her friends gathered at her house at early dawn and awoke her with the strains of sacred music. May she have many happy returns of her natal day.

SUSPICIOUS.—What did that suspicious looking company, with lantern burned low, mean by loitering around unfrequented places at unusual hours, the other night? Where was the policeman?

BISHOP ATKINSON, during his autumn tour, will preach in Winston on November 9th; and at Greensboro on the 11th.

AND still the Winstonians cry "when will the Court-House fence be completed." And echo answers when?

Mr. E. A. EBERT and lady returned Friday from their wedding tour. They were given an excellent serenade in the evening by the Musical Society Orchestra.

AND NOW as the merchants are receiving their Fall and Winter stocks, we would advise one and all to advertise. Let the people know what you've got, and then they'll come and see you. The PRESS is a good advertising medium, having several thousand readers.

THE RABBITS, white, black and spotted, are becomming quite a common pet. They are pretty little things, and attract notice of all.

REV. MR. RONDTHALER'S introductory sermon will be preached in the Moravian church next Sunday. Mr. R. is expected to arrive here on Friday.

THE Juvenile Missionary Society of the Moravian church, will celebrate their 5th anniversary Sunday afternoon, with a love-feast.

ROBBERY.—An unknown party effected an entrance into the warehouse of Messrs. Patterson & Co., on Salt Street, Saturday night, but was so much frightened, it is supposed, at the nearness of the watchman, that he left his spoils and fled.

IMPROVEMENT.—While the town authorities are looking about with an eye to improvement, that side-walk, leading West from the Widows' House, as well as the gutter, are terribly out of fix, we would remark.

THE following is a list of the Teachers that were examined and classed on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of last weeky by Mr. S. H. Everett:

FIRST GRADE.

Messrs. F. D. L. Messer, Samuel A. Hege, John F. McCuiston, J. K. T. Carter, E. E. Knouse, Ash Johnson, W. O. Raper, H. L. Beckerdite, Miss Fannie Clayton, Miss Ellen Clayton.

SECOND GRADE.

Messrs. E. F. Shore, William Hasten, E. L. Kiser, Thomas Ring, James Fuller, Emory Stafford, Solomon S. Flynt, J. W. Speas, T. N. Marshall, W. S. Linville, F. H. Morris, J. P. Binkley, J. G. Fulton, J. P. Charles, George W. Brooks, (colored.)

MR. W. T. WATKINS, who purchased the Paper Mill tract, raised a fine crop of tobacco on portions of this worn out place, this season. Don't let our farmers say that old soil won't produce. It's a mistake.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—See advertisement of Mrs. A. E. Masten, offering desirable lands and lots for sale, belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Masten. The property offered is valuable and a rare chance for persons to invest.

REV. A. L. OERTER, for a number of years pastor of the church in Salem, preached his farewell sermon on last Sunday, from Rev. XII, 21: "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, be with you all. Amen." Being the last verse in the New Testament.

It is almost needless to remark that this discourse, preached on an occasion so memorable both to himself and to those who have so long enjoyed his ministrations, fully sustained the reputation of this most excellent divine, for unobtrusive piety and a high grade of scholarship; for chaste, finished, classical and argumentative presentation of his subject in his discourses, the retiring pastor leaves behind him a justly enviable reputation. We sincerely hope, that one so worthy, both as regards talent, culture and piety, may be duly appreciated in his new field of labor in Illinois. We tender to both himself and family our best wishes for their health and prosperity, and a long career of usefulness and success in the work which still lies before him, in the world's great harvest field of souls to be saved from sin and the misery of eternal woe.

WHAT-DOES IT MEAN ?—For the information of our readers we publish the following table showing the amount of tax paid on manufactured tobacco in the 5th North Carolina District in 1876, also showing amount manufactured by each county:

Surry,	196,000 lbs.,	24c.	$ 47,040 00
Stokes,	180,000 "	"	43,289 24
Rockingham,	606,126 "	"	145,470 24
Randolph,	6,995 "	"	1,678 80
Person,	78,370 "	"	18,808 80
Forsyth,	565,696 "	"	135,767 04
Guilford,	80,648 "	"	19,355 52
Caswell,	143,145 "	"	34,114 80
Alamance,	2,542 "	"	610 08
Total,	$1,858,898		$446,135 52

LIST OF JURORS FOR STOKES COURT.—The Board revised the Jury list and drew the following list for Fall Term, 1877, of Stokes Superior Court:

FIRST WEEK.

Pressly George, W M Moore, J M Flippen, Williamson Kast, G W Francis, J G Penn, W J Lawson, Isaac Short, Daniel Kiser, Jonathan Flinn, J W Lawson, Rufus Merton, Asa Neal, Ed Mabe, Jr., W W Johnson, S M Shelton, J B Young, G W Andrew, R G Gentry, Y B Davis, John F Foddrill, J T Martin, P H Carter, B T H Vernon, Rufus J Dalton, A L Alley, W A Cumby, J O Southern, J A Tilley, J A Tilley, J M Lackey, H W Rierson, W A Lash, Jr., Benj. Bailey, Srm'l Hairston, J J Shafer, James F Davis, A T Edwards.

SECOND WEEK.

C S Shepherd, Jas Powell, Moses Lawson, Anderson Bennett, A J Smith, J Y Allen, R G Amos, J H Covington, W S Martin, Lee Baker, Rufus W Simpson, Joshua Smith, C T Christian, Franklin Redman, S S Hauser, D G Powell, H W Gordon, Henry Baker.

SENSIBLE ADVICE

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little succes. Now to give you satisfactoay proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of tde Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c. Go to DR. V. O. THOMPSON and SAMUEL H. SMITH, Druggists, Winston, and get a sample bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regula size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst, in the Moravian Church in this place, by Rt. Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz, JOHN CAMERON BUXTON, Esq., of Winston, to Miss AGNES, youngest daughter of E. Belo, Esq., of this place.

In Winston, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. S. D. Franklin, Mr. N. A. TISE to Miss ANNA GODSEY.

In Wilkesboro, Oct. 2nd, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Cole, HEGE HAMILTON, Esq., of Jefferson, to Miss AMERICA RUSSEAU, of Wilkesboro.

On the 16th inst., in Davidson county, at the residence of Mr. John Tengue, the bride's father, by Elder Wm. Turner, Miss MATILDA C. TEAGUE to Mr. H. L. BECKERDITE, of Forsyth County.

DIED.

In this place on Saturday, 13th inst., Mrs. AMANDA SPACH, consort of Mr. Allen Spach, after a painful illness, aged 57 years, 5 months and 23 days.

At Winston on Sept. 25th, Mrs. C. E. BESSENT, aged 57 years, 9 months and 2 days.

THE PIONEER HOUSE.

Established in 1846.

FIRST INVENTED. LATEST IMPROVED.

THE

NEEDHAM ORGAN!

"SILVER TONCUE."

I WISH TO INFORM ALL PERSONS that I am offering great inducements in these beautiful, durable and FIRST-CLASS ORGANS.

SPECIAL PRICES TO CHURCHES, LODGES, &c.

For the satisfaction of all, I make the following references to parties to whom I have sold:

J. M. Tesh, Reidsville, Rockingham County, N. C.
H. S. Suttlemyre, Hickory, Catawba " "
S. H. Smith, Druggist, Winston, Forsyth " "
Dr. C. J. Watkins, " " " "
S. H. Miller, " " " "
Frank M. Messer, Salem, " " "
Theopholis Kimble, " " " "
Bat Church, Mocksville, Davie " "
R. Q. A. Teague, Farmington, " "
Samuel Jones, Esq., Clemmonsville, "
Thos. D. Cooper, " "
W. C. Strupe, " "
Presbyterian Church, High Point, "
Elsie G. Charles, Abbott's Creek, "
J. W. Griffith, Salem, "
N. W. Beeson, Abbott's Creek, "
P. N. Raper, " " "
R. A. Poindexter, Mt. Airy, Yadkin "
Samuel Walls, Abbott's Creek. "
B. F. Eaton, Farmington, "

The above names will suffice to satisfy all surely. Beyond all doubt, I am selling the best organ made, and by far the cheapest of any first-class organ.

By referring to the *American Cyclopaedia*, Vol. 11 and 14, *Zell's Encyclopaedea*, Vol. 2, *Johnson's Cyclopaedia*, Vol. 3 and to *Amenca's Progress*, we find all the valuable inventions in the Reed Organ ascribed to Mr. Jeremiah Carhart, (who formerly with Mr. Needham, formed the firm of Carhart & Needham) and Mr. E. P. Needham.

The "Silver Tongue" Organ is manufactured on the principles that justice demands that value should be given for money, and conceived in the belief that *Music is an art that cannot be rightly cultivated with an imperfect instrument.*

When the purchaser has taken the "Silver Tongue" to his home, he will not only be charmed by its sweet and perfect music and presence, but all his life can feel the pleasures and pride of those who are concious they possess the BEST.

Orders solicited. Satisfactory terms to parties sending references in 60 or 90 days. Usual deduction for cash.

Circulars and Price Lists sent free on application.

Parties desiring to act as agents in any portion of the State will please address me at once.

Very Truly,
W. O. RAPER,
General State Agent,
Abbott's Creek, Davidson Co., N. C.

P. S.—The Organ donated by Messrs. E. P. Needham & Son, and five others will be on exhibition at our State Fair. Who will get this fine $325 Organ? Oct. 18, 1877.-1y.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree issued by the Probate Court of Forsyth county, authorizing me as Executrix of Jos. Masten, deceased, to make real estate assets, I will expose to public sale to the best and highest bidper at the Court-House door in Winston, on **November 12th, 1877,** the following valuable real estate: A fine Plantation of about 175 acres, adjoining the lands of M. Masten's etsate, H. H. Siddall and others, situated within one and a half miles of Winston, and convenient to the railroad. On the farm is a good **DWELLING,** Barn, and all necessary out houses, a splendid Well of water within ten feet of the house and twenty feet of barn. There is also a choice peach and apple orchard of about 12 acres. It has about 75 acres of bottom land, very rich, producing the finest hay. The farm contains about

100 Acres of Cleared Land,

producing fine Tobacco and Grain; the balance native forest of heavy timber. This place, provided with every convenience, and located near the growing town of Winston, will make one of the most pleasant homes and desirable farms in Western Carolina. At the same time and place,

TWENTY ACRES OF FINE TIMBERED LAND,

within four miles of Winston, adjoining the lands of Charles Tuttle and others.

One Vacant Lot,

in the town of Winston, located near the tobacco factories of Bitting, Brown and others. Also ONE LOT, containing about 8 acres, in Winston, adjoining the lots of Dr. Bynum, J. H. White and others, very fine for building purposes.

The above real estate will be sold on the following terms: A credit of six and twelve months, bond with approved security for the payment of purchase money, and title retained until payment of the same, $200 cash to be paid on the farm.

Geo. B. Everitt, Esq., will take pleasure in giving any information desired concerning the above lands.

A. E. MASTIN,
Executrix of J. Masten.

G. B. EVERITT, Att'y.
Oct. 18, 1877.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LAMPS

I ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufactures prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., no.10.

THE MARKETS.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	8 to 10
Country,	10½ to 12
Shoulders,	9 to 11
Hams,	11 to 12
Lard,	12 to 13
GRAIN:	
Corn,	50 to 60
Wheat,	$0 90 to 1 20
Oats,	40 to 00
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	2 50 to 8 00
Meal, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	1 00 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	25 to 30
Eggs,	10 to 12½
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	40 to 50
Beeswax,	25 to 28
Potatoes, Sweet,	50 to 0 00
" Irish,	50 to 0 00
Hay,	40 to 50
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3 25
Millet Seed (per lb.)	8
Blackberries,	5½ a 6 cents.
Apples, Extra Fine,	4 a 5 "
" Sliced,	3 a 4 "
" Common	2 "
Cherries, Seeded,	12½ to "
Plums, Seeded,	10 "
Peaches, halves, unpeeled,	5 "
" mixed,	4 "
" quarters,	3 "
" peeled, extra,	6 to 10 "
" ordinary,	5 to 8 "

Winston Tobacco Market.

LUGS.—Common, 3 00 to 4 50; Good working, 4 00 to 5 50; Bright medium smokers, 7 00 to 8 50; Fancy smokers, 10 00 to 15 00.

LEAF.—Common, 5 00 to 7 50; Good, 700 to 9 50; Fine, 12 00 to 15 00; Medium wrappers, 8 00 to 15 00; Yellow wrappers, 15 00 to 20 00; Fancy wrappers, 25 00 to 40 00; Mahogany medium, 12 00 to 20 00; Mahogany good, 20 00 to 30 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 10.—Bacon, 10 a 12; Corn, 90; Wheat, $1 25 $1 40; Corn Whisky, $2 00; Brandy, $2 25.

CHARLOTTE, Oct. 12.—Corn, 80; Flour $3.00 a $3.25; Wheat, $1.10 a 1.25; Corn Whiskey $1.25 a 1.50; Brandy, $1.40.

RICHMOND.—Oct. 15.—Tobacco ranging from $4 00 to $60; Wheat, $1 53 a 1 55; Corn 58.

NEW YORK.—Oct. 15.—Flour $5.00 a 6.40; Corn, 58 a 60.

BALTIMORE.—Oct. 15.—Flour, $4.00 a $5.00 Wheat, $1.33 a $1.45; Corn 63 a 66.

Good Use for a Dime.

We advise all our readers to forward their address and 10 cents to Orange Judd Co., 245 Broadway, New York, who make a special offer to send for this sum (half price and postage) the number for October 1st, of the *American Agriculturist.* This splendid number, besides over 59 engravings, contains a great amount of useful, practical, reliable, seasonable information, not only for the Farm and Garden, but for the Household, Children included. Most will get from it hints and suggestions worth ten or twenty times its cost.....Better still, to send $1.60 and receive the paper, post-paid, from now to the end of 1878—that is, all of volume 37, with the rest of this year *free.* (Two copies for $1.50 each. Nowhere else can one get so much really valuable, paying information for so little money—not 3 cents a week, a sum easily saved or produced extra, which the paper will be sure to help one to do. This Journal is prepared by practical men and women, who know what they talk and write about from actual experience and large observation, and they can and do greatly aid others to profitable planning and working. Many single hints and suggestions each abundantly repay a year's cost. The fearless exposures of quackery and humbugs in every number, are invaluable, and have saved its readers and the country millions of dollars. The departments for the Household and Children are pleasing and instructive. Every number of the paper is beautifully illustrated. In short, the *American Agriculturist* is full of good things, for every man, woman and child, in city, village and country. Take our advice and send $1.60 for 14 months, or at least send a Dime for the half-price specimen now offered, and see it for yourselves.

HELMICK'S HARD TIMES TREASURY

Is the title of a new publication just issued. It is sheet music size, and contains the following ten beautiful songs, adapted for piano or organ:

1. You'll never miss the water till the well runs dry. Comic—R. Howard.
2. He Never went back on the poor. Motto song and chorus—W J Scanlon.
3. Down by dot Orchard. Comic Duett—O. Thatcher.
4. Isn't he a Tease? Comic song and chorus—Jean LeCroix.
5. Only in Fun. Comic song and chorus—R S Crandall.
6. My Linda Love. Comic song and chorus—J McVeigh.
7. As Pretty as a Litile Butterfly, Song and dance—J T Rutledge.
8. Pretty Little Jaky. Dutch Comic Song—P M Strokes.
9. All Tied Back. Comic Song—P Ritter.
10. Whose dat Knocking on de Ole Back Gate.—Comic song and chorus—S W New.

The price is remarkably low,

Only One Dollar.

Sent by mail free of charge upon receipt of price. Address all orders to

F. W. HELMICK, PUBLISHER,
50 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE ALMANAC!!

JUST PUBLISHED, THE

Farmer's & Planter's

Almanac

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

Call and get a copy early.

A. N. ZEVELY.

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 71, E. TREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79 Washington City, D. C.

NEW MARBLE YARD.

In Front of Brown's & Lash's Warehouses,

WINSTON, N. C.

I DESIRE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT I AM NOW OPENING

A First-Class Marble Yard in Winston, N. C.,

WHERE I AM PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

MONUMENTS & GRAVESTONES

at greatly reduced prices. I have put my work so low that it is in the reach of all, and you will do well to call and examine my

STOCK AND PRICES

before buying, as it will be to your advantage. I am confident I can please all, as I do my own work having served an apprenticeship of four years for my trade in Charlotte, N. C.

TERMS: No money required until work is delivered and found satisfactory. If your order is not filled according to contract you will not be required to tak the work.

☞ PRICE LIST AND DESIGNSS ENT FREE. ☜

ADDRESS, **I. W. DURHAM,**
no.---34—3m. **WINSTON, N. C.**

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

A NEW STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S,

FALL AND WINTER, 1877.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS,** COLGATE'S FINE TOILET SOAPS and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragment received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., March 29th, 1877.

CONDENSED TIME.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 24, 1877.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Salem, daily except Sat'day	at	7 30 p m
Arrive at Greensboro, " "	"	9 30 p m
Leave Greensboro, " "	"	9 00 a m
Arrive at Salem " "	"	11 00 a m

Richmond & Danville R.R. Division.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

*Meal Stations.	No 1 Daily.	No. 3 Daily.
Leave Greensboro,	*3 46 p m	*8 52 a m
Arrive at Salisbury,	5 36 p m	11 9 a m
" Air-Line Junction,	*7 06 p m	1 07 p m
" Charlotte	7 28 p m	1 15 p m

No. 2—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on N C R R Division; at Burkeville with A M & O R R for Petersburg, etc; at Belle Isle with Richmond, Fredricksburg & Potomac R R for all points North, East and West; at Richmond with C & O R R for Virginia Springs and West.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on the N C R R Division; at Belle Isle with R F & P R R for all points North, East and West.

No.1—Connects at Greensboro with N C R R train, leaving at 10:39 p. m., for Raleigh and Goldsboro; at Salisbury with W N C R R for Asheville and Summer-resorts in the mountains of Western N C; at Air-Line Junction for Atlanta, and all points in the South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C C & A R R for all points in the South and South.

No. 3—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on N C Division at Charlotte with C C & A R R for Columbia and South.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

*MEAL STATIONS.	No. Daily.	No. 4 Daily.
Leave Greensboro	*8 31 a m	10 05 p m
Arrive at Danville,	10 36 a m	12 24 a m
Ar. Burkeville.	2 17 p.m.	4 43 a m
Ar. Belle Isle,	* 4 10 p m	*7 15 a m
Ar. Richmond,	4 33 p m	7 41 a m

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Run both ways with Trains (Nos. 1 and 2) between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washingtou and Richmond; Richmond and Atlanta; Atlanta and New Orleans.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at all principal points South, Southwest, West North and East. at Richmond. Danville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte. For Emigrant rates to points in Askansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

J. H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDCINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

METALIC

Burial Cases.

In order to meet the stringency of the times we have

REDUCED THE PRICE

of these valuable Coffins 15 per cent. As they are indistructible, and when properly sealed

Preserve the Bodies of the Dead

for years, without decay. They are worth much more than fancy wooden Coffins At present prices they are the

CHEAPEST COFFINS IN THE MARKET.

We keep all sizes usually called for and shall be pleased to show them. An examination will satisfy every one of the truth of our statement,

Patterson & Co.

Salem, N. C., August 18th, 1877.—no.34.

THE NEW WILSON

SEWING MACHINE.

FUTURE CASH PRICES, from 30 to 45 DOLLARS according to Style of Furniture.

EXTRA ATTACHMENTS FREE, and freights paid to your nearest Rail Road Depot. Call and see, or address,

WHARTON & JONES,
General Agents for North Carolina.
Greensboro or Salem, N. C.

Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEACH TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEAR TREES,
APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE
Trees, of the most improved varieties.
GRAPE VINES. STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

☞ Our Descriptive Catalogue sent free. Address

CRAFT & SAILOR,
Cedar Cove Nursery,
Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale my HOUSE and Lot, the well-known BUSINESS STAND, situated on Main Street, a few doors North of Patterson & Co's store, with or without the fixtures, and good will of the establishment. For terms apply to the proprietor. H. D. LOTT,

Salem, Aug. 30. 4t.

Consecration.

List! Can it be
The Master of the vineyard calleth me?
Life's sunset shadows mock me as I stand
Bent with the burden of my idle years,
Bearing base fruitage in my shriveled hand—
Sin, shame and tears.

Go, work to-day!
I heard the morning call, but answered nay,
I will not labor in the fresh, bright hours;
And when the noon was high and need was great,
I would not heed; now, night dews chill the flowers;
Ah me, how late!

What have I lost?
What pleasures purchased?—and what cost!
Make answer, soul of mine. Hark! Can it be
The vineyard gate swings open free and wide,
And that the Master still is calling me—
At eventide?

Weak, tremblingly—
Yet Thou didst call me, so I come to Thee,
So late for service, and so stained with sin;
Yet now I lift my puny hands and cry;
"If still a lifelong idler may come,
Lord, here am I!"

FARM AND HOME.

About California Wines.

It has been known some years that there has been a large consumption of California wines in this country. From 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons enter into our home consumption annually. Yet it is very certain that no such amount is consumed under the name of California wine. What, then, becomes of this great quantity? The writer recently had occasion to converse with a representative of a well-known California wine company, and in answer to inquries, he was informed that there were large orders for California hock to be put into bottles labeled "German hock." The California hock is a pure wine with a bouquet, but with much more spirit than the imported hock. A very large proportion of the so-called Rhine wines and hock wines in our market are really California wines in bottles bearing labels which would seem to indicate that it came from the other side of the ocean. There is also some demand for red wines to be sold as sherries and ports.

"Why," said the writer to this expert, "do you not sell your California wines under names that are distinctive? Why call them ports and sherries when it is obvious that a superior California wine will not give satisfaction, if sold as the imitation of an inferior European wine?" "It is very true," said the dealer, "that this calling of California wines after European names injuries permanently the sale of the home product. We have many sherries, so-called, which are much superior to the poorer classes of sherries that are imported; yet they do not sell as well because they are called sherries. The interest on money is so high in California that growers and dealers are compelled to part with their wines too soon. They cannot keep them in stock, as the interest would eat up the profits. But the time cannot be distant when it will be found that our California wines will be equal to any in the world. Of late years there is coming into bearing all over the state the choicest representative of the best grapes in Europe. East of the Rocky Mountains the foreign grape does not thrive. But on the Pacific coast the most delicate foreign grapes are easily acclimated, and the consequence is that there are already coming into bearing all over the state the very choicest representatives of the grapes of the old world."

"How about California champagnes?" "There are some varieties now coming into the market which are pronounced by connoisseurs equal to any that we import. There is what is known as the 'Eclipse,' an extra dry; the 'Private Curvee,' a medium dry, rich and with a fine bouquet, and the 'Muscatille,' which is very fruity and heavy. Hamim & Co. are the agents of these fine wines."

"What with regard to the other so-called California wines and American champagnes?" "Well, the objection to the ordinary American champagne is that it is an artificial one. It is usually made from the Catawba grape and charged with carbonate acid gas. Wines made in this way have not the bouquet, nor are they as clear nor as healthful as the best champagnes. Alum is put into them to make them clear, and no first-class grocery would dare to sell the manufactured champagne, however good it might taste or look, on account of its unwholesomeness. The California champagnes, also, which have heretofore been brought into this market, were made from inferior grapes and represented the first attempts at champagne making. But, it is believed by all in the trade that California champagnes will eventually compete successfully with the choicest varieties of European champagnes. Some of the best wine makers in Europe have been employed for some time in California to produce the best results in making champagnes. Already the competion of California in still wines is seriously affecting the foreign importation, especially those which represent the ordinary Rhine, hock and sherry of the old world. One leading wine company sold 12,000 cases last year of a choice California champagne, and the trade is growing rapidly."

Tennessee Agriculture.

In his recent speech in New York Gov. Porter said: "Tennessee, although not as old as New Jersey, has bought no inconsiderable wealth into the union. Her latitude and her elevation enable her to produce everything which is grown from Mississippi to Canada. This year she has raised 200,000 bales of cotton, 50,000,000 bushels of corn, 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 25,000,000 pounds of tobacco."

To say nothing of the last named staple, nor of others grown in the state, let us consider for a moment the important crops of cotton, corn and wheat. Allowing cotton to average 500 pounds to the bale, and to be worth ten cents a pound, the value of this product is ten million dollars.

Corn is likely to be worth at least forty cents a bushel, to be converted into fat hogs, cattle and sheep; at which price the crop soon to be harvested is worth twenty million dollars. Wheat is worth a dollar a bushel, and may bring more before the next harvest. From three staples we get forty million dollars. A bale of cotton (500 pounds) that may grow on an acre, if burnt in a plantation pot, will leave only five pounds of ash. This ash represents the earthy part of lint, so that 495 parts in 500 of this staple are common air with its vapor, which should cost the producer nothing. If he burns 2,000 pounds of cotton that may grow on another acre, in a similar way, he will have left some thirty pounds of ash. Two thousand pounds of wheat burnt in the same way will give about forty-five pounds of ash. The composition of these products of the soil may be proved by synthesis as well as by analysis. These facts being undenied and undeniable, it follows that cotton, corn and wheat, as put upon the markets of the world, are substantially organized air. This organization can only take place in obedience to chemical and vital laws. If the farmer is ignorant of these laws, much of his labor will be wasted and worse than wasted. All plants and animals rotting on the surface of the earth fill the atmosphere with plant food, which is very cheap manure. How shall a farmer use it to the best advantage?

This question can only be answered by searching and truthful experiments in agriculture. Tennessee, with all her agricultural enterprise, has no agricultural station to show what is practicable and what impractiable, in our several soils and climates. The natural fertility of these soils is impaired; and, strange to say, our industrial motion is backward instead of forward. Will not Gov. Porter and others in places of influence, lend a helping hand to reverse all that is harmful in this great industry, that cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco may be raised with half the labor now expended, and with a constantly growing fruitfulness of the land under the plow?

Boys on the Farm.

I'll tell you what it is. I'll be everlastingly confisticated if I'll stay on this old, dull, dreary, monotonous farm a day longer than I'm obliged to! What's the use of drudgin' a body's life away jest for the sake o' common kind o' clothes, and board! Here I am seventeen years old next June, and don't know much more than a calf of seventeen months ought to, and how am I ever goin' to know anything at this rate? I work all the time, except goin' to school one term in the winter, and am kept at home every time there's any work that father would have to do if I didn't. I could stand it better if I had something good to read evenings, but father takes only one paper, and I read that all through in two hours, and then I'm without again. I borrowed a book the other day, a lively one, full of fight and indians, but father said he wouldn't have such trash about the house, to fill my head with murder and nonsense; but why don't he git something else then? I'm tired of hearin' nothin' but growlin' about taxes and hard times, all these long winter evenin's, and I want to feel as though there was some use o' livin' and workin'. Father, and Mr. Brown, and Smith, and Green, all say that farmers do all the work, and rich folks livin' in towns and cities take all the pay, and make all the money, and oppress 'em and crush 'em down, and make 'em pay out everything they can earn in taxes, and then look down on the very men that's feedin' the whole kit of 'em, and they all want their boys to stay on the farm and be farmers! I'll be hanged if I'll do it. I get so mad sometimes when I think that if its as they say, that's what father's keepin' me in ignorance to earn money for, and I've a notion to eat turkey enough to kill myself. Why do they keep us out o' school and cheat us out o' the education that the government gives back to us, and make us earn money to support these idlers that they talk about, instead of lettin' us have our time and schoolin' so that we can be somethin' else besides the beasts that bear the burdens, as they say we do?

Another thing that I don't understand is this grumblin' and complainin' about the men in office. Who put 'em there? Ain't there just as many farmers as anybody else? And don't a farmer's vote or a hod-carrier's count as much as a millionaire's? And ain't there more farmers than there is millionair's? If the lower ten thousand wants to be shiftless enough to be governed by the upper ten, after the government has put the power in the hands of the majority, it's good enough for 'em, but for my part I don't propose to be one of the lower ten thousand.

If every farmer would educate his children instead of keepin' 'em to work to support other folks, and take plenty of good agricultural papers so that they could learn to work intelligently, and other papers and magazines, so that they could learn to vote intelligently, it would soon be the upper ten thousand and the lower ten.

When such things comes to pass boys won't want to leave the farm, but as long as we are told by folks that are older and ought to know, that farmin' don't pay, that it's all work and no play (experience has taught us that) and everybody else has easier times than the farmer, and when even the nicest fruits and plumpest turkeys are hurried off to be sold to folks who can afford to eat them, and the poorer ones left for those who raise them, and while town boys ride around and enjoy themselves, and go to school and have lyceums of eirth own, and books and papers to read, and chances to make something of themselves, and farmers' boys are expected to stay at home and work, and be good, and honest, and virtuous, and be content with ignorance and drudgery, how can they expect the boys to be in love with the prospect? Every boy with the least bit of energy will look for something more encouraging. ISADORE.

RELIGIOUS.

"The Way the Lord Hath Led Me."

"Remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness."—Deut. viii., 2.

"The way the Lord hath led me,"
These forty checkered years—
A retrospect of answered prayers,
Sad cares and faithless fears!
Some flecked with golden sunlight,
Some rich with flowers and bloom,
Some weighted sore with misery,
And dark with midnight gloom.
But, ah! through all, a gracious Hand
Has guided me in love,
And still will lead His blood-bought child
Till safe with Him above.

"The way the Lord hath led me,"
How little could I know—
When my very heart seemed breaking
Beneath one bitter blow;
When the lamp of life was burning dim,
And every hope seemed gone,
And I must face the world again,
In sadness, all alone—
That the thunder-cloud above me
Was lined with silver light,
And deeper joys than e'er before
Would spring from that dark night.

"The way the Lord hath led me,"
Ah! blessed, tender Guide!
Why should I fear the future
While pressing near thy side?
It may hold disappointment,
E'en crushing care and pain,
Still, like a storm-bent bulrush,
My head shall lift again;
For the very rod that smiteth
Is wreathed about with love,
And 'tis a Father's hand that leads
To the golden gates above.

—*Christian.*

The Christian Name.

The disciples were called christians in Antioch. Why? Even if were a jest, there was a reason underlying it. Perhaps there were two reasons.

In the first place, they had much to say about Christ. He was in all their thoughts, and out of the abundance of their hearts their mouths would speak. And because the people of Antioch heard the word so often upon their lips they framed it into an epithet by which they called them. Some of us are bearing this sacred name to-day. Is this the reason?

The other explanation of the name is found, no doubt, in the fact that the disciples imitated Christ in their conduct. They not only talked about Him, they not only said they were trusting in Him for salvation—they tried to act like Him. Their study always was to live so that He should approve of their lives. And that is the main idea that the name conveys. To be a Christian, if the word means anything, is to be like Christ—to live as He lived, to work as He worked, to suffer as He suffered. It is not to be perfect as He was in any these respects, but to be like him in all of them. In order that we may be worthy to bear his name, there must be a resemblance to Him in our characters so plain that others shall recognize it and take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus.

Brethren, this name by which we are called is one of great significance. God grant us all grace that we may wear it worthily, that we may never by our levity or our worldliness, or our prayerlessness or our uncharity, bring it into dishonor.

Do I speak to anyone who has shrunk, hitherto, from assuming this name from a vague notion that it would be somehow beneath him to bear it? Such a notion ought not to find a lurking-place in any mind. When a man is called a Christian the very highest praise has been spoken. That word is the end of encomiums. If it can be written on your tombstone that you were a Christian, you will need no other epitaph. When you say that a man is a Christian, it is involved in what you may say that he is courteous, refined, manly, dignified, brave, gentle, kind, noble—that everything that makes character strong and pure and sweet is illustrated in his life. What is that glass which one of the first Christian gentlemen holds up to us in which to see our characters:

"Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virture and if there be any praise, think on these things."

It means all that to be a Christian. Is there another word that means more?

You say that you know many Christians who come far short of this. Certainly that is because they fall below the Christian standard—the mark of the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

It is the highest calling. God help us to be wise enough to choose it. It is the noblest name. God help us all to be good enough to bear it.—*From a recent Sermon by Rev. Washington Gladden.*

Rational Faith.

The inconsistency of those who assert that faith is entirely irrational, and who claims that those only are truly reasonable who rely on a sense-evidence and the deductions of pure reason, is proved by the fact that they, in common with all other men, are as dependent upon the faith-faculty as they are upon reason itself, or rather upon their other rational faculties. They believe far more than they know, or can prove. They can not advance a single step without faith. Even the "primary truths," or "first principles," or "self-evident maxims" and intuitions," which are supposed to belong exclusively to the domain of reason, may be said to depend as truly on faith as on reason for their acceptance. And in the practical affairs of life the most redoubtable champion of "pure reason" is compelled to believe innumerable things which he does not know and cannot understand. He acts upon faith alone in the most important concerns in life. He proceeds in his business plans, in his plowing and sowing, his buying and selling, with no other foundation for his conduct than his faith in the regular return of the seasons, and in the veracity of his fellow-men. Without faith, all the operations which sustain life would be suspended. The farmer would not plant, or reap; the merchant would not buy, or sell. There would be universal distrust, not only of the uniformity of the phenomena of external nature, but of the integrity of men, which would produce universal want and anarchy, the total disintegration and destruction of society.

A DEAD SHOT.

Oregon Bill's Markmanship—Shooting a Pipe from a Man's Mouth.

William Spencer, alias Oregon Bill, is in many respects a remarkable man. His birthplace is Port Natal, South Africa, and he has hardly yet reached forty. He was at sea for years, and during the time distinguished himself for his bravery in two engagements with pirates on the coast of Africa. He participated with credit to himself in the last war with Russia, and was present at the fall of Balaklava. From 1860 to 1865 he was an Indian fighter on the frontiers of Kansas and Texas, and in an engagement with the red man on an occasion in which the whites were victorious, after a bloody hand-to-hand fight, he is said to have killed seven warriors with his pistol and bowie-knife. In Portland, Oregon, he had a friend, John O'Madigan, now of this city. While O'Madigan was walking along the streets smoking his pipe, and at a distance of ten feet, and at about a right angle, Bill suddenly drew his pistol and fired, the ball taking the pipe from the mouth of his friend, but doing him no harm. Again, last fall, Bill was in Lake City with his deer for sale, and seeing his old friend, O'Madigan, passing up the opposite side, he called to him to stop. When he had drawn his revolver, John did so, facing him at the time. Bill fired, and the ball passed through the top of the hat of his friend. O'Madigan, in the best of humor, called out: "Bill, don't shoot any more; it is too close," *Denver Tribune.*

The beautiful heart is a million times of more avail, as securing domestic happiness, than the beautiful in person.

A GRAND RECORD.

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was first brought to the notice of the American public. To-day it is the most popular remedy on this continent for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, debility, nervousness, urinary and uterine complaints, gout, rheumatism, intermittent and remittent fevers, and is widely used in South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies and Australia, as a preventive and remedy for malarious disorders, and for many other maladies to the relief of which it is adapted. The record of its victories is written in the testimonials of thousands whom it has cured, to many of which the widest publicity has been given; it has won the emphatic sanction of leading members of the medical profession, and it has repeatedly been made the subject of encomiums by the home and foreign press. Comment on the above facts is unnecessary. We leave the public to draw its own conclusions.

LOW spirits, distaste for company, irritability of temper and love of retirement exist with many persons from some lesion of the liver; they are advised to use HOME STOMACH BITTERS, as its ates on the whole animal economy. Prepared by the Home Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo.

STUTTERING.—This singular affliction is treated by an ingenious invention called Bates' Patent Appliances. Simpson & Co., Box 5076, New York, send description of same to all inquirers.

HONEST VS. FRAUDULENT WEIGHT.

The purchaser is entitled to *full weight* always in buying any commodity. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is strictly full weight, beside which it is absolutely pure.

WE have a larger sale for Hatch's Cough Syrup than for any other medicine of the kind. We have for sale all the old standard remedies. None are in such demand.
FLINT & DAYTON, Friendship, N. Y.

YOU'LL scratch a poor man's nose as long as you live, if you don't forsake the old monopolists. Five Ton Wagon Scale $50 each. On trial, freight prepaid, by Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

MARKET REPORT.

MEMPHIS.			
Flour	$ 5 50	a	8 00
Wheat	75	a	1 05
Corn	63	a	65
Oat	43	a	45
Lard	10	a	11¼
Bacon—Clear Sides	9¼	a	
Hay—Best	17 00	a	20 00
Whisky—Common	85	a	4 00
Robertson County	1 75	a	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	a	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	a	3 00
Highwines	13	a	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary		a	9¼
Good Ordinary		a	10¼
Low Middling		a	10¾
LOUISVILLE.			
Flour	$ 4 50	a	7 00
Wheat—Red and Amb'r.	1 23	a	1 35
Corn—sacked	48	a	54
Oats	33	a	35
Hay—Timothy	9 00	a	12 00
Pork—Mess	13 00	a	
Lard	10¼	a	11
Bacon—Clear Sides	7½	a	8
NEW ORLEANS.			
Flour	$ 4 75	a	7 37½
Corn	60	a	70
Oats	38	a	40
Hay	15 00	a	17 00
Pork	13 75	a	
Sugar	7	a	9¼
Molasses	45	a	60
Whisky	1 05	a	1 11
Cotton		a	11⅛

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver; or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

PURELY VEGETABLE,

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!

An Effectual Specific for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach & Spleen

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, AND NAUSEA.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, Complexion and General Health.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache; For the relief of which Take Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure Remedy.
NO CHARGE
for treatment until cured. Call on or address
DR. J. C. BECK,
112 John Street. CINCINNATI, O'HIO.

POND'S EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

GRACE'S Salve!

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION,
Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For sale by all Druggists generally. Sent by mail on on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

1853. 1877
Hoffmann's Hop Pills.
These pills have been used for twenty-four years in Illinois as a permanent cure for Fever and Ague, and all malarial diseases. They never fail to cure the most obstinate ague at once. They cure dyspepsia and headaches by curing every erace of indigestion. Wherever they have been introduced they have become a standard medicine. Price 50c per box, sent by mail, prepaid. Address L. C. F. LOTZ, 261 Lake avenue, Chicago, Ills. Send for circulars of testimonials. Every box warranted.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER
Taken Internally
There is nothing to equal it relieving you of pain in a short time, and curing all bowel complaints, such as colic, cramps, spasms, heartburn, diarrhœa, dysentery, flux, wind in the bowels, sour stomach, dyspepsia, sick headache. In sections of the country where Fever and Ague prevail there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

COSTIVENESS
This prevalent affliction is generally looked upon as a trivial matter. *It does great mischief.* Excretion is checked while absorption continues. All impurities are left in the bowels to be absorbed in the blood and poison the system, producing dyspepsia, headache, piles, disordered action of the heart, liver and kidneys, boils, fever, rheumatism, &c.

DR TUTT'S PILLS
Permanently cure chronic constipation and all the ills that result from a want of proper stools. They possess tonic, alterative and cathartic properties and will regulate the bowels when all other medicines fail, produce appetite and cause the body to gain in solid flesh. Sold everywhere. Price 25c. Office 35 Murray St., New York.
Tutt's Hair Dye is the Best in Use.

WILHOFT'S
Anti-Periodic,
—OR—
FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.
For all Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood,
A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
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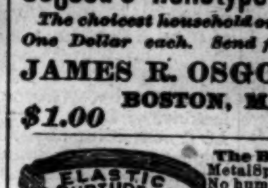

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